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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The Governor is not exactly a member of the General Assembly, but in its closing days he has quite a hand in legislation.

The football team of Princeton cost the students $23,000 last year, all of which shows that professional kicking is a costly luxury.

When the people come to see the acts of the present Legislature they will find a number designed to bring self-seeking local officers to task.

The Boston Herald, a Cleveland organ, informs the public that the President's excursion is not strictly a junket, but an inspection of lighthouses.

The Maine House follows that of Massachusetts in voting upon municipal suffrage for women, with the difference that the former gave a good majority for it.

The Nicholson bill places saloon keepers on the same footing with constitutional lawyers. They must be "of good moral character," and no woman need apply.

Under the constitutional provision bills may be presented to the Governor up to 12 o'clock to-night. The last two days of the session begin with Sunday, March 10.

If the Louisiana delegation have bungled as badly as reported in trying to get a Mississippi river commissionership for Mr. Bynum he may not get the comfortable position.

Ex-Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who has been placed at the head of the silver lobby party, is a wise selection from the silver lobby point of view, because he is a millionaire, is inclined to be liberal when he sees a thing he wants and has a presidential bee in his bonnet.

If there is any trouble about the inspection of American meats, as seems to be indicated by some remarks in the House of Commons, it is due to the fact that, to carry out his cheese paring, Secretary Morton broke down the excellent system established by his predecessor, Secretary Rusk.

Yesterday when Senator Kern arraigned the wickedness of the traffic in bad whisky on Sundays by a class of drug stores his voice was so full of tears that the galleries applauded, but when it came to voting the Senator voted against his own eloquence, showing that he appreciated the value of it.

Did Governor Matthews desire to have the fee and salary law, mangled by the perfidy of the employes of the Democratic House of 1891, stand two years more as the law—half fees and half salary? Or did those who spoke for him to the effect that if the salary law of the present Legislature had not been presented before midnight it would not have been received misrepresent him? Is it possible that Governor Matthews is playing this sort of 7x9 partisanship under the impression that it will lead people to believe that he is of presidential dimensions?

Because the Legislature has passed an act requiring township trustees to keep a record of all warrants issued and of all moneys expended and on hand, and to publish the same from time to time the Sentinel rises to remark that it is the Republican editors' scheme to get several hundred dollars out of the taxpayers. As a matter of fact, the bill was presented by Senator Seller, a Democrat, and an excellent idea it is. Much of the crookedness and wastefulness attributed to township trustees are due to the fact that they are not required to publish statements of the township finances.

The general worthlessness of investigations and reports by special committees of Congress has a striking illustration in the majority report of the committee of the last House appointed to inquire into the causes of the prevailing agricultural depression. The report shows no knowledge of agriculture, no acquaintance with the real causes of agricultural depression and no ability to deal with facts or disposition to get at them. It is simply the populistic tirade of a parcel of cheap demagogues. The recommendations of the committee in the way of remedial legislation are grotesque enough to figure in comic opera.

Under the provisions of the Constitution the term of the Legislature must always expire on Monday. The day of the month varies, but the day of the week never. As the term begins on "the Thursday next after the first Monday of January" and continues sixty-one days, including Sundays, it will always end on Monday. The Constitution says that "no bill shall be presented to the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly." This does not prohibit the Legislature from transacting any business whatever during the last two days of the session, but simply from presenting bills to the Governor. This provision has usually been construed as one for the convenience or protection of the Governor, which he may insist upon or waive at his option, and as a matter of fact bills have been presented to and signed by governors during the last two days of the session. This is of very doubtful propriety. The Constitution does not say that the Governor may exercise his option about receiving bills within the last two days of the session; it says no bill shall be presented to him within that period. The Governor might waive a personal right or privilege, but he cannot waive the Constitution.

AGAINST LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Governor's veto of the bill which has for its purpose the restoration to mayors of the power to appoint police commissioners may surprise some who have been hearing the Democratic demand for local self-government. The largest cities have charters which confer such appointments upon the Mayor, and Governor Matthews approved two such charters two years ago. If there were a possible pretext for taking from the mayors of cities the power to enforce the laws it would be in the larger cities and not in those of the grade of Muncie, Lafayette and Richmond. There is no more odious usurpation than this control of the police by the Governor because it is based upon the implication that the people in these cities are incapable of self-government, and must, therefore, be placed under the guardianship of the Governor.

In his previous vetoes the Governor complains that the Legislature has attempted to usurp his functions; by what name, pray, can that assumption of the power of the city officers be stigmatized which gives the Governor the control of the police of cities? The conferring of the power to make appointments upon boards of State officers, of which he is one, is not nearly so arbitrary an act as it is for the Governor of the State to practically appoint the local police of cities like South Bend.

Governor Matthews vetoes the metropolitan police bill simply because he desires to retain the patronage—to have a Matthews police in cities which are Republican—to have two Democrats and what has come to be known as a "Matthews Republican," or a Republican in whom the party has no confidence, on each police board. This insures in a dozen cities Matthews police authorities and Matthews policemen. To have these Governor Matthews denies those cities local self-government and practically argues that the people of those cities are not competent to manage their own affairs. His veto message is based upon the assumption of popular incapacity for self-government.

AN INDIANIAN WHO SHOULD BE HONORED.

It is somwhat singular that in all the recent discussion in regard to statues of Indiana men for Monument Place or Statuary Hall in Washington there should have been no mention of one of the ablest and most widely known men that has ever lived in the State. We mean Robert Dale Owen. It is no disparagement to others who have been prominent in the civil or military affairs of the State to say that no other citizen of Indiana has ever rendered the State better service, reflected greater credit upon it or was more widely and honorably known in his day as author, publicist and patriot than Mr. Owen. He was a citizen of the State for about thirty-five years and served it with great distinction in many capacities. During a service of three terms in the Legislature, from 1835 to 1838, he proved himself an efficient friend of the public schools. In Congress, where he served from 1843 to 1847, besides originating other measures of public interest, he introduced the bill under which the Smithsonian Institution was organized, and was appointed one of its first regents, serving in that capacity many years. He was a member of the convention that framed the present Constitution of the State, and as chairman of the committee on rights and privileges and of the revision committee he had a large and beneficial influence in shaping that instrument. As a member of the first Legislature under the new Constitution he was the author of important and advanced legislation. For his services during this session in securing the passage of a bill introduced by him securing to widows and married women independent rights of property the women of the State presented him with a testimonial "in acknowledgment of his true and noble advocacy of their independent rights." From 1853 to 1858 he was United States minister at Naples, where he negotiated two important treaties. During the war he rendered services of great value to the State and national governments and had close relations with Governor Morton and President Lincoln. Early in the war he published an open letter to the President urging the emancipation of the slaves, of which Secretary Chase said it "had more effect in deciding the President to make his proclamation than all the other communications combined." In 1863 Secretary Stanton appointed Mr. Owen chairman of a commission to examine the condition of the recently emancipated freedmen, and his report became an authority on the subject. During all these years he wrote books, pamphlets, treatises and essays that attracted attention in this and other countries, and in many ways impressed himself on the history of the times.

Indiana would honor itself in honoring the memory of Robert Dale Owen, and it is to be hoped an opportunity may yet occur for suitable action in this direction.

NECESSITY FOR LONGER SESSIONS.

When the Constitution was adopted in 1851, limiting the length of the sessions of the Legislature to the present period, Indiana was little else than an agricultural State with a population of less than a million, the census of 1850 showing 988,416 inhabitants. In 1890 Indiana had a population of 2,192,404. During the forty years the change in Indiana has been greater than the doubling of population would indicate. Large manufacturing towns have grown up and cities have sprung up which require special legislation to meet present conditions. Agricultural conditions have also changed. In 1850 farms were being cleared; now drainage systems and gravel roads bring to the front new subjects for legislation. All the changes which the railroad and the telegraph have brought to the commerce and industry of the State compel the consideration of new and important topics for legislation—topics which demand careful consideration. In short, this is altogether a different Indiana from that of 1851, when the present Constitution was adopted. Then sixty-one days was ample for consideration of the limited topics upon which it was necessary to legislate. Then the changes which the people demanded or believed to be desirable could be expressed in one or two hundred bills, mostly of a simple character. Under the present conditions over twelve hundred bills expressed the topics upon which representatives or constituents desired the action of the Legislature. Many of these bills related to matters of great importance, and for that reason demanded the careful scrutiny of committees and the careful consideration of Senate and House. Consequently, a session of the present number of days is too short in which to do the work the Legislature has to do. It is a physical impossibility to give twelve hundred bills the attention they should have. The result is that some bills are reported and passed which would have been rejected if committees had had time to bestow upon them, and others which are needed fail to pass because of lack of time.

It will be said that there would be time enough if the Legislature attended faithfully to its business. No candid and intelligent person would make such a statement if he had watched the Legislature now in session. Because a Legislature does not go to enacting bills the day it assembles it is assumed by some that time is being wasted. To proceed in that manner would result in the enactment of crude and bad measures. Experience has discovered this fact, consequently all bills are referred to committees who consider them. The more prominent committees in this Legislature have worked as many hours in committee rooms as they have been present in open session. All the hours of the days of short sessions in January and most of the nights were spent by members in committee meetings, doing vastly more valuable and time-saving service than they could in open session. Rarely has either branch been without a quorum, and then the members were absent on committees visiting the public institutions. With the protracted sessions of the last two weeks the House has not been without a quorum, and the roll calls have usually shown at night over seventy-five to one hundred members voting. In no sense has this been a procrastinating or do-nothing Legislature, yet with all the industry and energy exercised by the greater part of its members it is forced to leave a large amount of unfinished business, some of which is important. Indiana has reached that rank as a State where ninety days is needed for a session of the Legislature as much as were sixty at the date of the adoption of the present Constitution.

The advocates of whipping as a punishment for tramps in this State seem to have overlooked those provisions in the Constitution which declare that "no person arrested shall be treated with unnecessary rigor," and that "cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted." But aside from these provisions the indiscriminate whipping of tramps would be grossly unjust. An honest man may, through misfortune and lack of local employment, be forced to walk from place to place in search of work. If such a person tramps only because he is obliged to and is out of employment simply because he cannot obtain it it would be barbarous to add disgrace to his misfortune by ordering him to be whipped.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

What He Does.

Mrs. Watts—Don't you ever do anything at all?

Weary Watkins—Oh, yes, mum. Sometimes I does time.

Good Advice.

Mudge—I wonder if animals really have souls?

Yabsley—I am sure I don't know. At any rate I would advise you to lead a better life on the strength of the chance.

George's Bad Form.

Teacher—Haven't you learned your lesson about Washington yet?

Tommy—Nome. I read yesterday that he used to drink his tea from a saucer, and I thought I oughtn't to study about such a man.

Where Silence Is Best.

"What should a feller say," asked the young man, anxiously, "when his wife asks him if he would marry again if she were to die?"

"Say nothing, of course," answered the elderly adviser. "If he says he would she'll think he doesn't like her. If he announces his intention of staying single she will have the idea that he is tired of matrimony."

Howgate Will Stay in Jail.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The attorney for Captain Howgate, who is at present in jail awaiting trial on other indictments, appeared before Judge McComas, in the Criminal Court, this morning, and asked that the prisoner be released on bail. The attorney asked that the bail be fixed at $1,000. The government, represented by the district attorney, Birney, objected, and asked that the bail be fixed at $30,000, and the court so ordered. Captain Howgate, through his attorney, stated that it would be impossible for him to secure bail at $30,000 and he therefore was compelled to return to jail. District Attorney Birney stated that he would try Captain Howgate on the other indictments as soon as possible. It is understood, however, that it will be impossible to bring the case to trial before three months.

Verdict in the Barron Will Case.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 8.—The Barron will contest for the two-million estate of Edward Barron has closed with a verdict in favor of the contestant, George Barron, who was disinherited by his father, the property being bequeathed to Edward Barron's second wife, Eva Rose Barron. The trial has been in progress five weeks. The jury, after six hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict embracing two special issues, finding that the testator, Edward Barron, was of unsound mind when he executed his will, and also that he had been unduly influenced by his second wife, Eva Rose Barron.

Glasscock Divorce Suit Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The suit for divorce brought by Charles Glasscock against Carrie W. Glasscock, his wife, in which Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was named as corespondent, has been dismissed in the Equity Court here. Glasscock had charged Stewart with improper relations with Mrs. Glasscock, and the Senator had denied the charge, and claimed collusion between husband and wife for the purpose of blackmailing him. The suit was brought during August last.

Preacher Killed by Wild Beasts.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 8.—Yesterday afternoon, Rev. Elijah Teller, who lives on Pigeon creek, Logan county, left his home for a short walk down the creek. As he did not return his folks went in search of him. This morning pieces of his body were found scattered along the road. It is thought he was attacked by wild animals and torn to pieces.

Epidemic in Kentucky.

SERGENT, Ky., March 8.—An epidemic something like smallpox is raging in Mud Creek, Floyd county. Two hundred cases are reported and the disease is very severe on middle-aged people. Ten deaths were reported yesterday in less than three hours. Many families have at least one member ill.

THE VETO PREVAILED

SENATE FAILS TO PASS THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

A Constitutional Majority Was Lacking by Two Votes and Lieut.-Gov. Nye Says the Bill Is Now Dead.

A CONGRESSIONAL VETO

HOUSE PASSES APPORTIONMENT BILL OVER GOVERNOR'S HEAD.

Coroner Castor's Salary Fixed at $3,000—Teaching of Effects of Narcotics in the Public Schools.

The Governor yesterday vetoed the Metropolitan police bill. The message was sent to the Senate about 5 o'clock, and, the message being read, Senator Newby moved to pass the bill notwithstanding the Governor's veto. Pending the arrival of the Governor's message a strong lobby from Terre Haute and South Bend had laid their plans to defeat the bill, and when the roll was called on the question of passing the bill over the veto there were but 24 ayes to 20 noes, and the bill failed for the lack of a constitutional majority. There was no loitering to permit the call of absentees, and the Lieutenant Governor, while the roll clerk was roughly making the footing, gruffly announced that he was the presiding officer of the Senate, and ordered that the roll be handed up.

There is a question as to whether the bill can be called up again or not. The Lieutenant Governor says that it cannot; that a vetoed bill failing to receive a constitutional majority is dead. The Republicans take the position that a vetoed bill, like any other bill that fails to receive a constitutional majority, can be called up again, and that they will call up the bill to-day and pass it. On the call of the roll Senator Holler refused to vote. His South Bend constituents demanded that he should vote against the bill, or that at least he should refrain from voting. Senator Boyd, it is said, was also in the room and escaped the roll call. The Republican Senators whose absence served to prevent the caucus bill from passing over the veto are: Boord, McManus, Manwaring and Wishard. Mr. Wishard was home confined to his bed by an illness. Senator Boord was also one of the seven that voted to retain engineer Cain. The Governor's message was as follows:

"The purpose of the law creating boards of metropolitan police commissioners, which this Senate bill No. 26 would repeal, was to remove the control of police affairs from city councils, overburdened with other political matters, and away from local political influences, thereby hoping to secure better conditions in the police system of the cities to which it applied. This has been so manifestly the effect, and has given such eminent satisfaction to the cities adopting it, as evidenced by the emphatic protests of responsible citizens against the present bill, that I am constrained to believe the public interest would not be best subserved by changing present conditions. There can be strong argument produced in favor of lodging the appointment of police commissioners in the mayor of the city, but in doing this the present bill should be amended before becoming a law.

"The bill provides that cities with the minimum population of 6,000 shall have the same boards of commissioners as other cities several times larger. Thus a city of 6,000 inhabitants, with a police force of six, will be burdened with the same number of commissioners as cities with a force of forty men.

"It is also objectionable that the more onerous duties of commissioners in larger cities may not receive a greater compensation, in fact might receive less, according to the will of the Mayor, than allowed to these same officials in smaller cities with lighter duties to perform.

"The provision in Section 2, that officers and patrolmen be appointed between the two leading political parties of the city, has been repeatedly decided by our Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, in that it disqualifies citizens from holding offices who may not belong to one or the other leading political parties. Besides, it is clearly contradictory of the provision of Section 1, which provides that the commissioners, upon assuming the duties of their office, shall subscribe to an oath that they shall in no case and under no pretext appoint or remove any policeman, officer or other person because of any political feeling held by them. These inconsistencies should be remedied. Serious objections could also be urged against one of the members of the board becoming secretary or property clerk.

"On account of the above reasons or objections I return Senate bill No. 6 to the General Assembly without my approval."

The Governor also vetoed the bill authorizing the citizens to vote on the question of the removal of the county seat of Jackson county from Brownstown to Seymour. The message is as follows:

"Senate bill No. 119, providing for the relocation of county seats is herewith returned without my approval.

"Section 5 of this bill provides that certain officers may vote, at the special election ordered, in precincts other than that in which they reside. This election to be held is a general election as to the county, and is to be, as stated in this same section, 'conducted according to the law in force governing general elections held in the State.' I do not believe the Legislature can change the qualifications of a voter as fixed by the Constitution. To say that certain officers or voters may vote in other precincts than that in which they reside is in violation of Section 2 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the State.

"Again, Section 17 of this bill provides for the levy of a special tax on the property of the township alone to which the relocation of the county seat has been ordered, for the entire cost of building and erecting the new courthouse and jail.

"Section 1 of Article 10 of the Constitution of the State declares for 'a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation.' The courthouse and jail are to be erected on real estate the title of which is vested in the Board of County Commissioners of the county, will be the property of the county, used for county purposes, and a tax levied for such purposes must be uniform and equal throughout the county. Serious doubts could arise as to the legality or validity of bonds authorized to be issued by a township trustee for such purpose and upon such special levy.

"Besides these objections serious injustice might result to certain citizens in their property rights. Where county seats have been long established, where citizens for years have accepted its location as a permanent and settled condition, and property rights acquired, in homes or for other purposes, it could be dangerous and unjust to disturb or unsettle these conditions. It is easy to conceive of a county seat, located for years, and unquestioned, in the geographical center of a county, and in an agricultural community, which, through the necessity of their occupation, is sparsely settled, and unable in numbers to contend with more populous communities springing up at a later day in some other part of the county. Common justice would demand that the rights of the farmer on his farm, or the citizen in the community, weaker in numbers, should have full protection under the law against the invasion of his rights by force of numbers in more populous communities, and especially if the fact of a county seat should have influenced the citizen in locating his home and establishing his interests in said locality."

The bill was passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of 27 to 19.

INDIANAPOLIS AFFAIRS.

Senate Disposes of a Large Gist of Important Measures.

The affairs of the city of Indianapolis occupied their full share of the attention of the Senate yesterday afternoon. A job lot of bills had been made the special order for 3 o'clock, the first one to be considered being House Bill 311, which includes a number of amendments to the charter, which have been heretofore described. The bill was passed.

The second bill called, No. 265, was that relating chiefly to Woodruff Place. On this bill there were two reports, signed by an equal number of members. Report No. 1 recommended that the Board of Public Works be authorized to improve the drive on the east side of Woodruff Place, to condemn and appropriate a two-foot strip from the side of Woodruff; advised against granting to the Mayor authority to revoke liquor licenses, and that the salary of the city attorney be raised to $4,000. Report No. 2 recommended the passage of the bill as it came from the House. While the discussion was on Russell M. Seeds was working like a beaver to prevent this opening wedge looking to the final annexation of Woodruff, and William H. English was in evidence as an advocate of the invasion of Woodruff. It was almost a party vote, and report No. 2 was adopted. Afterward the bill was amended to permit the payment of a salary of $4,000 a year to the city attorney, and the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

Senate Bill 473, introduced by Senator Wishard, was passed. It authorizes the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer of State to sell to the C., H. & D. railroad a strip of land at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb that is not needed, and turn the proceeds to the credit of the institution.

House Bill 266 was also passed. It legalizes the annexation to the city of certain territory northeast of the city that was essential to the building of the Bell-street sewer, and legalizes the assessment of taxes for the building of sewers and for other public improvements.

The last of the grist was House Bill 313, which authorizes the chief of police to sell unclaimed stolen property. The bill was passed.

The Senate passed the following other bills:

By Senator Duncan—Amending the act for the building of gravel roads.

House Bill 583—Appropriating $40,000 for tablets and monuments to mark the positions of Indiana regiments and batteries at the battle of Chickamauga.

House Bill 230—Providing that five or more persons may associate themselves together for the purpose of building dykes and to drain wet lands.

House Bill 432—Fixing the rate of taxation for the next two years.

House Bill 536—Requiring trustees to gather and report crop and other statistics to the State Statistician.

SENATOR SELLER EXONERATED.

Committee Finds that He Had Nothing to Do with the Roby Bill Theft.

The special committee appointed to investigate Senator Seller's connection with the disappearance of the anti-winter racing bill made the following report yesterday morning:

"Your special committee appointed to investigate certain published statements reflecting on the conduct of Senator Seller in connection with Senate Bill 303 have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

"We examined under oath all persons who had any knowledge of the facts in the case, so far as we were able, by diligent inquiry, to learn of such persons. All clerks or other persons familiar with the bill, or who had opportunity to know about the same, and all persons claiming to know or likely to know of Senator Seller's connection therewith, were subjected to the most searching examination.

"And as a result of such investigation we find from the evidence there is not the slightest ground for the charge or reflection upon the character of Senator Seller. We find that his connection with the bill was in the highest degree honorable.

"It gives us pleasure to assure the Senate that there is nothing in the facts to disturb or affect in any wise the high esteem in which Senator Seller has been held by every member since the first day of his service in this body.

"We also find from the evidence adduced that no clerk or other employe of the Senate was in any way connected with the extraction of said bill, but that all of them did their full duty in relation thereto."

The report was signed by all the Senators, and was adopted.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Some Changes Made in Amounts Allowed Insane Hospitals.

As soon as the Senate convened last evening it took up the appropriation bill in committee of the whole. The bill had been considered down to item fifteen and the fight came up on the salary of the sheriff of the Supreme Court. Seller's amendment restoring it to $750 a year was adopted. The item was further amended to make the salaries of the judges of the Supreme and Appellate courts conform to the fee and salary bill.

The benevolent institutions were then taken up and Senator Kern offered an amendment restoring the maintenance fund of the Central Insane Hospital to $260,000 and spoke eloquently for it, being warmly supported by Senator Boyd. This was argued at length, and Senator Shiveley offered an amendment making it $250,000 a year. The Shiveley amendment was adopted. Senator Kern tried to raise the appropriation for clothing and repairs, but failed. Senator Collett succeeded in getting the maintenance for the Northern Hospital raised to $95,000, and Senator Shiveley got that of the Eastern Hospital fixed at $160,000.

THE MOORE BILL STANDS.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Reconsider the Vote of the Senate.

The Republicans in the Senate yesterday made an unsuccessful attempt to secure a reconsideration of the vote by which the Moore temperance bill was passed. The motion to reconsider was called up by Senator Vail, who stated that the bill was not understood when it was passed; that it was a vicious measure, and that it ought not to have been passed. A motion was made to reject the motion to reconsider, and on this there was a tie vote—23 to 23—as follows:

Ayes—Alexander, Barnes, Beck, Bird, Cranor, Duncan, Ellison, Gifford, Humphreys, Johnson, Kern, Leyden, McDonald, McHugh, McKelvey, McLean, O'Brien, Parker, Rinear, Seller, Stuart, Sweeney and Wray.

Noes—Baker, Bethell, Boord, Boyd, Bozeman, Collett, Crumpacker, Gostlin, Haggard, Holler, Houghton, Kerns, LaFollette, McCord, McCutchan, Mull, Phares, Schneck, Self, Shiveley, Vail, Watson and White.

Lieutenant Governor Nye voted for the rejection of the motion, and the motion to reconsider was, therefore, lost. In casting his vote the Lieutenant Governor said that the Senate had had ample time for the consideration of the bill, and if it was a bad measure that fact should have been discovered before the bill was passed.

It is now believed that for the purpose of loading the Republicans with an odious measure that the Governor will sign it or allow it to become a law without his signature. The Republicans are already talking of introducing a bill for the repeal of the Moore bill. If they pass it and the Governor refuses to sign it the responsibility for the Moore bill will rest with the Democrats.

CORONER CASTOR'S SALARY.

It Will Be $3,000 After June 15—House Passes Senate Bills.

The feeling against the Senate was strong when the House convened yesterday afternoon, and a proposition to take up Senate bills for passage was opposed, although the House finally considered it the best policy to consider these bills, as they were the only kind that stood much show of becoming laws. Senate bill authorizing townships to levy a tax for the improvement of libraries already founded by private subscription went to third reading. The bill fixing the time of holding court in Crawford and Harrison counties was next up. The vote on passage was: Ayes, 62; noes, 5.

Senate Bill 29, authorizing towns to gravel railroad crossings at the railroad company's expense went to third reading. No. 255, compelling holders of illegal tax titles to surrender their claims upon tender of proper compensation failed for want of a constitutional majority. Ayes, 47; noes, 24.

The bill fixing the salary of the Marion county coroner at $3,000 a year came back from the Senate, and Mr. Leedy reported the amendment killing the emergency clause as dropped. The vote on passage: Ayes, 59; noes, 10. All the Marion county members supported the measure. It is now ready for the Governor's signature, and when this is affixed Coroner Castor will find himself on a salary about June 15.

The name of Jacksonville, Fountain county, was changed to Wallace. Ayes, 65; noes, 2.

Mr. Harris saw that he had no opportunity for securing the conversion of his narcotic bill into a law, and he therefore asked the House to pass the Senate bill on the same topic. The Senate bill is No. 311, provides for the teaching in the public schools of the effect of alcoholic liquors and narcotics on the human system. The bill passed—72 to 1—and is now ready for the Governor.

No. 421, by Kern, authorizing suits on claims against the State to be brought in the Marion County Superior Court, was passed. Ayes, 66; noes, 2. This will open the way for Mrs. May to prosecute her famous claim.

No. 352, by Gifford, legalizing records of courts which judges have neglected to sign, also went through.

Senate bill No. 330, by Senator LaFollette, giving sellers of drain pipe a lien on land in which it is placed, was referred to the committee on labor, with instructions to report this morning.

Senator Wray's bill defining procedure for determining who are persons of unsound mind was passed by a unanimous vote.

The Barnes bill, prohibiting the sale in the State of publications making a specialty of criminal news, with improper pictures, was passed. The vote: Ayes, 75; noes, 3.

Senate Bill 181, concerning the attesting of wills, had the following vote: Ayes, 66; noes, 2.

No. 444, providing for the appropriation of land for public cemetery purposes, giving trustees right to call for appraisers for condemnation proceedings, had the following vote: Ayes, 67; noes, 0. The Senate bill legalizing sheriffs' sales of real estate also took a like course.

One of the important Senate bills was the one amending the blacklist law. The amendment makes it unlawful to blacklist an employe of any railroad or other corporation, and gives the employe an opportunity to secure exemplary damages. The bill which carries the amendment was passed by an almost unanimous vote.

Senator Wishard's surety company bill was read for the third time in the House, but Mr. Moore objected to considering it at once, fearing the House might make a mistake. He wanted until the evening session until he could inquire into the provisions of the measure. The matter was postponed as he desired.

Col. Eli Lilly's resolution, which the Senate passed, creating a commission to consider an Indiana centennial, was reported back by the House committee on ways and means without recommendation. It was laid over until the evening session.

The Fort Wayne charter amendment, giving petitioners appeal from the Board of Works to the Circuit Court, was discussed by Mr. Bobilya, who said the change was desired by all the leading citizens of Fort Wayne. A resolution recalling the bill to the House for consideration passed.

A BLOW AT THE SENATE.

House Expunges All Record of Its Censure of Representative Jackson.

The midnight adjournment of the previous night caused the members of the House yesterday to be late in assembling. After prayer by Mr. Fowler Mr. Smith, of Tipton, called up the Jackson county seat bill again by filing a written protest against being recorded in the affirmative vote. He said he was not in the House when the vote was taken. The protest went on the journal.

The friends of this bill have not lost all hope, although it has been vetoed, but hope to have it passed over the veto. On the former vote there were six or seven Democrats voted for it, but the friends of it are fearful, lest these men decide to sustain Governor Matthews when it comes to a vote on the veto. However, they are preparing for a vigorous fight on it to-day.

Following this Mr. Jackson, of Carroll, offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, In view of the fact that certain Senators have voted to retain in office the man who has kept whisky in the basement of this building; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of this House is hereby directed to expunge from the records of the journal of this House all records censuring the member from Carroll in relation thereto."

Mr. Pettit, Mr. Stutesman and other members of the "smelling" committee, which found Mike Cain's "bottle," and not a barrel of the "red eye," which waylaid certain Senators, spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. Remington, Democrat, demanded that the resolution censuring engineer Cain should also be expunged, and said, amid a shower of cries for the previous question:

"Mr. Cain ought not to be censured if Mr. Jackson is not. He cannot come on the floor to defend himself."

"No, he cannot," interjected the Speaker, "but he can get a hearing in the Senate."

Mr. Remington sat down in a storm of laughter, even smiling himself at the Speaker's dig at the Senate's foibles. The resolution of expungement was adopted.

The House proceeded to consideration of bills of its own. House Bill 480, a compulsory education bill, requiring the trustee to furnish both books and clothing to indigent children, was lost, not receiving a constitutional majority.

House Bill 360, prescribing the number of justices of the peace for Marion county, at $2,000 a year salary, was passed. The bill provides for four justices' courts.

House Bill 578 (O'Brien) was passed by a vote of 60 ayes to 18 noes. It requires railroads to provide lights at crossings.

House Bill 187 (Pettit's) received 70 ayes and 4 noes. It prohibits the sale of liquors on holidays, including Sunday, Christmas, Memorial day, Labor day and Thanksgiving day. The fine and imprisonment extends to drug store proprietors. The bill was requested by the Grand Army.

House Bill 327 (Thomas's), permitting cities and towns to purchase or establish electric-light and power stations, subject to a popular vote, and under the provisions of the Barrett law, was passed. The vote was 59 ayes, 11 noes.

House Bill (Harrison, of Shelby), providing that certain business blocks shall have water closets, etc., passed—52 ayes and 22 noes.

House Bill 171 (Van Arsdel's), restricting the cases that a coroner may sit on, was passed—ayes, 79; no noes.

House Bill 137 (Fowler's), authorizing the trustee of Heath township, Harrison county, to reimburse his predecessor, James C. Hays, for $187 lost by fire, was passed, with no dissenting vote.

House Bill 648, requiring corporations consolidating to file articles of consolidation with the Secretary of State, was passed—53 ayes, 14 noes. This is intended to cover such cases as the consolidation of the Chicago & Eastern and Indiana & Illinois railroads, whose labor troubles last summer cost the State so large a sum.

Senate Bill 393, authorizing electric-light companies and electric street railways to consolidate, was passed.

House Bill 616, by Melendy, appropriating $50 yearly to keep the State's flags in order, was passed; also, House Bill 526, by Willis, prescribing the purity of drugs.

HOUSE NIGHT SESSION.

Compulsory Education Bill Is Given a Body Blow.

The Nicholson bill was not considered by the House last night. The conference committee, which had in hand the Senate amendment (Section 9½), was not prepared to report, and it was announced that their action would be deferred until 9 o'clock this morning. The night session of the House did not begin until after 8 o'clock. Previous to that time there were not a sufficient number of members at their desks to transact business. It was a worn-out body of men that began active work at 8:30 and adjourned at 11 o'clock. Early in the session Representative Nicholson served notice on the Assembly that he would move to reconsider the vote which refused to concur in the amendment to his bill. An hour was spent in routine work, and a number of bills were advanced to second reading before the regular order of business was taken up.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to Bills 432 and 265. The latter relates to the city charter of Indianapolis, and gives the city attorney a salary of $4,000. As amended, that section relating to the annexation of Woodruff Place contains the words: "Unless two-thirds or more of the citizens of the place shall oppose." Amended bill No. 432 regulates the State tax levy. Senate bill No. 226 came up for passage, but perished for want of a constitutional vote. It provides for a record of all persons dependent upon township trustees for support. The vote stood 46 to 29. Many members of the House denounced the measure because it "branded" unfortunate people who are compelled to apply to the trustee for support.

The other amended bills passed by the House were as follows:

Senate bill No. 399—To empower grand lodges of certain orders to take, hold and transfer shares of stock.

Senate bill No. 90—To prevent county commissioners from appointing justices of the peace, except where there is a vacancy.

Senate bill No. 276—Concerning grand and petit juries and requiring the jury commissioners to retain the key to the box containing the names of the veniremen instead of the county clerk.

Representative Moore called up Senate Bill 251, introduced by Senator Gifford early in the session. The bill concerns the education of poor children by township trustees, and fixes the time of attending school. On account of some very radical provisions the measure is known in the House as the "compulsory education bill." Mr. Robinson objected to the bill being read out of the regular order, which provoked a smart discussion. Mr. Moore insisted that there was no regular order, and for a time the House was in confusion. The bill finally came up, but failed to reach a vote. Representatives Willoughby and Pettit fought it vigorously, and other members protested against what they termed its "unreasonable provisions." Mr. Adams, of Parke, said that the members did not understand the bill. The committee, he declared, had amended the objectionable sections. The bill was reread, but the amendments could not be found. Mr. Adams asserted that the section providing that all children between the ages of seven and thirteen years "shall be sent to the public school" should have also contained the words, "or any private parochial school," and he could not understand why the amendment had not been attached. Several members wanted to vote on the bill at once, declaring that this would be the easiest way to kill it. Finally the Speaker, with the consent of the House, ordered the bill withdrawn in order that the clerical errors might be corrected.

The tired body adjourned at 11 o'clock by a unanimous vote.

Signed by the Governor.

Yesterday Governor Matthews signed the following bills:

H. B. 507—To prevent fraudulent marriages.

H. B. 161—For the relief of Reuben Main.

H. B. 289—To amend the law in regard to the purchase of toll roads.

H. B. 784—To levy a special tax for the benefit of Indiana and Purdue Universities and the State Normal School.

H. B. 442—Defining the First, Eleventh and Forty-seventh judicial circuits and providing for the election of judges and prosecuting attorneys.

H. B. 623—Fixing the salaries of judges of circuit and Superior Courts.

H. B. 646—Authorizing certain cities to sell public lands.

S. B. 11—Providing for vestibules on the front end of street cars in winter time.

S. B. 49—Amending the voluntary association act.

S. B. 131—McCutchan's bill for the reorganization of the State militia.

S. B. 180—Requiring township trustees to register all orders issued.

Attempt to Defeat Child Labor Bill.

Strong delegations from Marion, Muncie and the other gas towns were laboring with the Senate yesterday to induce that body to defeat the bill against the employment of child labor. The showing made is that in many of the factories of the gas belt children, at light work and with short hours, are able to earn good wages, and are thus enabled to contribute to the support of large families. It is urged that the work in which these children are employed is in the line of trades that pay large wages, and that the children are of that class that would not attend school even if they were not employed.

Congressional Apportionment.

The congressional apportionment bill was passed in the House over the Governor's veto without parleying or without reading of the bill. All the Republicans present voted to pass the bill "notwithstanding," and all the Democrats voted to sustain the veto. The vote: Ayes, 71; noes, 15.

Legislative Notes.

John W. Cravens, of Bloomington, has asked Governor Matthews for the pen with which he signed the bill levying a direct tax for the benefit of the three State educational institutions. Governor Matthews will comply with the request.

Captain George W. Windell, of Harrison county, is an applicant for director of the Prison South. Captain Windell was a gallant soldier in the late rebellion, and is an active, energetic business man. As the Third congressional district has been loaded down with a Democratic majority of nearly 6,000 the Republicans of that district think they should be liberally remembered in the appointments to be made.

B. AND L. LEAGUE MEETS

EFFORT TO ABOLISH EXPENSE FUND DISCUSSED AND APPROVED.

Old Officers Re-Elected and Delegates to National League Meeting Selected.

The Savings and Loan Association League of the State held its fourth annual meeting yesterday at the Statehouse. The event of interest at the morning session was the reading of the annual address by President Charles N. Thompson. The paper was largely devoted to the attempted legislative action in reference to the much disputed "expense fund." Mr. Thompson told of the action taken by the league toward having the expense funds abolished as only about one-fifth of the associations reporting to the Auditor last July had an expense fund. He outlined the mode of operation of these associations, saying that by the plan now in operation, whereby the associations collect one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the par value of the stocks, the officers of those associations have a proprietary interest in the money contributed by the shareholders, ranging from 12 to 20 per cent.

Their manner of increasing the expense fund, Mr. Thompson declared, is to make a house to house canvass for more stock, and by promising impossible returns for the investment, secure considerable money from servant girls and mechanics. Then to get the large earnings guaranteed, they place their money in village and country property where values are very uncertain and they meet with large losses. They pay these from the expense fund and the result is the association does not have assets equal to the liabilities until the earnings cover the deficit and if the same reductions and liabilities continue, it is uncertain when the assets and liabilities will be equal. This condition of things, Mr. Thompson argued, would soon bring all the building and loan associations into disrepute. It was therefore desirable that some legislative action be taken on the matter, but an enormous lobby was organized to oppose such action and to this Mr. Thompson attributes the defeat of all attempts at legislative action. He said the House was in favor of such action and that the lobby turned its attention to the Senate where the success was better, as all measures tending to restrict the building and loan associations were killed.

He said that the public press had contained charges of bribery in the Senate, but that body had ignored them and refused to investigate and he said that the Senate owes it to itself and to the State to appoint an investigating committee to look into the matter.

As to the investigation into the methods of business of building and loan associations Mr. Thompson said:

"The act of 1893 gave the Auditor of State authority to examine building and loan associations whenever it appears from a report filed with him that it is doing an unsafe or unlawful business. I think this league should ask of the present Auditor a strict enforcement of the law. There are reports of associations on file in his office showing annual expenses in excess of loans made, and others showing expenses from 20 to 25 per cent. of receipts. These reports were approved by his predecessor. The present law requires that the expense charges be made in addition to the dues. It is the practice to deduct them. The league should insist that the Auditor refuse to approve a report where the expense fund is not made in addition to the dues. If the report does not show it, he can require it to be shown. The league should further insist that the reports furnished to the Auditor be printed as an entirety, and not separated into parts. It may add a little expense, but the State would be justified in doing it."

After dinner the league elected officers for the year. All of the present incumbents were retained as follows: President, C. N. Thompson, Indianapolis; first vice president, T. B. Orr, Anderson; second vice president, D. N. Foster, Fort Wayne; secretary, A. L. Guthell, Winchester; treasurer, A. A. Young, Indianapolis; executive committee, J. D. Johnson, Kokomo; I. H. C. Royse, Terre Haute; Rev. O. O'Donaghue, Indianapolis; C. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis; Fremont L. Jones, Fort Wayne.

C. N. Thompson, president of the league, was re-elected despite his protest. He announced that he desired to retire from official connection with the league, but the delegates would not hear to it. The afternoon was devoted to the discussion of matters concerning the operations of saving and loan associations. Many of the members were of the opinion that the expense fund should be abolished, but no definite action was taken. The question of taxation was considered and the conclusion reached that a measure of this character would work great injury to the saving and loan system. One of the chief topics discussed was the question of equalizing the supply and demand for money. Another important feature was the discussion of the rate of premiums required on loans. The majority of the members contended that the premium question was a matter of competition rather than legislation.

Prior to adjournment yesterday evening delegates were appointed to the meeting of the United States Building and Loan League at Cleveland as follows: Rev. Father O'Donaghue, Indianapolis; George W. Odell, of Shelbyville; Judge K. M. Hord, of Shelbyville; G. W. Morris, of New Albany; C. A. Bookwalter and C. N. Thompson, of Indianapolis.

Wrecked by Whisky and Morphine.

DENVER, Col., March 8.—Dr. Albert Dietrichs, a resident of Denver since 1872, is dead from the effects of a dose of laudanum, taken probably with suicidal intent. Dr. Dietrichs was a man of brilliant attainments, and was once a distinguished physician, but for the past fifteen years has been a physical and mental wreck, his faculties being impaired by the excessive use of liquor and morphine.